

DU A

4. To forch with thirst.
Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude
dried up with thirst. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
5. To drain; to exhaust.
Rath Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irraguous sleep
Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips.*
- To DRY *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained
of its moisture.
- DRY'ER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of
absorbing moisture.
The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which
is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*
- DRY'ED. *adj.* [dry and *eye*.] Without tears; without
weeping.
Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long
Dry'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Adm. P. Lest.*
- DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]
1. Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.
The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king
had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's
affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves. *Dryden's Juven.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.
Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*
- DRY'NESS. *n. f.* [from *dry*.]
1. Want of moisture; siccity.
The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and
torrified by the sun, by *dryness* from the soil, from want and
defect of water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*
Such was the discord which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat refits,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*
The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones
and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the
ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity, and
keeping them supple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*
The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness,
tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*
Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be
emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impos-
sible *dryness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calum-
niate nature? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Want of succulence.
If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; bar-
renness.
Their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt,
as the others *dryness* and aqualor, if they chuse not carefully.
Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.
Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where
penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it. *Garth.*
4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.
It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit God intends to
make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn
devotions, by the perceiving of our wants and weakness.
Taylor's Holy Communicant.
- DRY'NURSE. *n. f.* [dry and *nurse*.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the
breast.
2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the
person taken care of.
Mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his *dry-*
nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
- To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the
breast.
As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *dry-nurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
- DRY'SHOP. *adj.* [dry and *shop*.] Without wet feet; without
treading above the shoes in the water.
He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not
return *dryshod*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat
She would command, themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*
Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*
- DU'AL. *adj.* [dualis, Latin.] Expressing the number two.
Modern languages have only one variation, and so the
Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two,

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- and another to signify more than two: under one variation
the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other
of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
- To DUB *v. a.* [subban zo pæene, Saxon; *addubha* tilridara,
Icelandic, to dub a knight. *Addubha*, in its primary sense,
signifies to *strike*, knights being made by a blow with the
sword.]
1. To make a man a knight.
Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*
The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight,
when he was *dubbed*, of green or burnet, as they spake in that
age, appeareth upon record. *C Camden's Remains.*
The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword
from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London
knight. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.
The jealous c'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*
He
Gave thee no instance why thou should'st do treason,
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare. H. V.*
Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*
A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better qua-
lity than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was
meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*
O, poet! thou had'st been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou had'st *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*
These demoniacs let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*
A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Antis birth. *Pope's Horat.*
- DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.
- As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- DUBIOUS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. A word
not used.
Men often swallow fallacies for truths, *dubious* for cer-
tainities, feibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for
possible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 4.*
- DUBIOUS. *n. f.* [dubius, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.
No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*
We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when
there are no arguments on either side. *Watts's Logic.*
3. Not plain; not clear.
Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Waits on the calmer wave by *dubious* light. *Milt. Po. Lst.*
- DUBIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any
determination.
Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is
expected a strict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
Almanackmakers are so wise to wander in generals, and
talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of inter-
preting. *Swift's Predictions for the Year 1708.*
- DUBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubt-
fulness.
- DUBITABLE. *adj.* [dubite, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain;
what may be doubted.
- DUBITATION. *n. f.* [dubitatio, Latin.] The act of doubting;
doubt.
Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the expe-
rience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond
all *dubitatio*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 7.*
Dubitatio may be called a negative perception; that is,
when I perceive that what I see, is not what I would see. *Gray.*
- DU'CAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *dual*
coronet.
- DU'CAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes; in silver
valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold at nine
shillings and six pence.
I cannot instantly raise up the grofs
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where
his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath car-
ried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*
- DUCK. *n. f.* [ducken, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
The ducks that heard the proclamation cry'd,
And fear'd a persecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden's Nod's Priest.*
Grubs if you find your land subject to, turn ducks into
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A word of endearment, or fondness.
Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

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3. A declination of the head: so called from the frequent action
of a duck in the water.
Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,
Till next sunshine holiday:
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*
4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters so as to strike it and
rebound.
Neither crows and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so
ancient as handy-dandy. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribnerus.*
- To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck.
The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the fame,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steep. *Fairy Queen.*
Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice, by break of day. *Dryden's Pers.*
2. To drop down the head, as a duck.
As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*
3. To bow low; to cinge. In Ecclii *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make
obedience, is still used.
I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in means faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
- DU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]
1. A diver.
2. A cinger.
- To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.
- DU'CKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* [duck and *stool*.] A chair in which
scoils are tied, and put under water.
She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*
Reclaim the oblatively opprobrious and virulent women,
and make the *duckingstool* more useful. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- DU'CKLEGGED. *adj.* [duck and *leg*.] Short legged.
- Ducklegg'd*, short waitied, such a dwarf the is,
That the muft rise on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*
- DU'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of
the duck.
Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings
them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and
in they go. *Every morn.*
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay's Pastoral.*
- DU'CKMEAT. *n. f.* [duck and *meat*.] A common plant grow-
ing in standing waters.
- DU'CKOY. *n. f.* [See To DUCKOY.] Any means of enticing
and ensnaring.
Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their
designs to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duck-*
coys to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*
- To DUCKOY. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being com-
monly practised upon *ducks*, produced the error.] To entice
to a snare.
This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he pro-
jects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue:
with this he *duckcoys* little fishes, and then preys upon them. *Gray's Museum.*
- DU'CK-FOOT. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.
- The cup of the flower consists of one leaf: the flowers are
hexapetalous; the footstalk of the flower comes out from the
stalk of the leaf: the fruit is shaped like an urn, and contains
many roundish imbricated seeds. *Miller.*
- DU'CKWEED. *n. f.* [duck and *weed*.] The same with duck-
meat.
That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme-
leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string
into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- DUCT. *n. f.* [ductus, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction.
This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal de-
cree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only
to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity
of those iron chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*
2. A passage through which any thing is conducted.
A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the
tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in
one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison's Spectator, N. 275.*
It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracic *duct* retained
the original taste of the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DUE

- DU'CTILE. *adj.* [ductilis, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable.
Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human light:
One tough it bears; but, wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden's En.*
2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded
All bodies, *ductile* and tenile, as metals, that will be drawn
into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or
thread, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing strong.
Bacon's Natural History.
Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile*
of all metals. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*
3. Traffable; obsequious; complying; yielding.
He generous thoughts infills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Phillips.*
Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and
easy people to work upon. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 7.*
- DU'CTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductility.
I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application;
The whollomness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Dome.*
- DU'CTILITY. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]
1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.
Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they be-
long to all gold, but not only to gold; for fassron is also yel-
low, and lead is ductile. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Obsequiousness; compliance.
- DU'GEON. *n. f.* [duche, German.]
1. A small dagger.
I see thee still;
And, on the blade of thy *dugeon*, gouts of blood. *Shakespeare.*
I was a serviceable *dugeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
2. Malice; fullenness; malignity; ill will.
Civil *dugeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 1.*
The cuckoo took this a little in *dugeon*. *L'Estrange.*
- DUE. *adj.* The participle passive of *owe*. [*du*, French.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in conse-
quence of a compact, or for any other reason.
There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some com-
mendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and
fair pleaded. *Bacon, Essay 57.*
There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of
advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or
flight information. *Bacon, Essay 57.*
Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocence
of life. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
A present blessing upon our faults is neither originally *due*
from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*
There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline
ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*
2. Proper; fit; appropriate.
Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending
on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satis-
factions. *Asterbury.*
3. Exact; without deviation.
You might see him come towards me beating the ground
in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidn.*
And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner favoury fruits. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
- DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly.
Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
- DUE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly
claimed.
My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare.*
The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thou better know'st
The offices of nature, bond of childhood,
Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half & th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I desire of you a conduct over land.
—My lord, you are appointed for that purpose;
The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit, and my beauty's *due*. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*
No popular assembly ever knew, or propos'd, or declared
what share of power was their *due*. *Swift.*
2. Right; just title.
The